Congratulations! You passed!

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1.	If you have 10,000 examples, how would you split the train/dev/test set? Choose the best option.	0/1 point
	98% train. 1% dev. 1% test.	
	60% train. 20% dev. 20% test.	
	33% train. 33% dev. 33% test.	
	∠ ⁿ Expand	
	⊗ Incorrect No. This might be considered a small data set, not in the range of big data. Thus a more classical (old) best practice should be used.	
2.	When designing a neural network to detect if a house cat is present in the picture, 500,000 pictures of cats were taken by their owners. These are used to make the training, dev and test sets. It is decided that to increase the size of the test set, 10,000 new images of cats taken from security cameras are going to be used in the test set. Which of the following is true?	1/1 point
	This will be harmful to the project since now dev and test sets have different distributions.	
	This will reduce the bias of the model and help improve it.	
	This will increase the bias of the model so the new images shouldn't be used.	
	∠ ⁿ Expand	
	Correct Yes. The quality and type of images are quite different thus we can't consider that the dev and the test sets came from the same distribution.	
3.	If your Neural Network model seems to have high variance, what of the following would be promising things to try?	1/1 point
	Get more training data	
	✓ Correct	
	Add regularization	
	✓ Correct	
	Make the Neural Network deeper	
	Get more test data	
	☐ Increase the number of units in each hidden layer	
	ي ^م Expand	
	Correct Great, you got all the right answers.	
4.	You are working on an automated check-out kiosk for a supermarket, and are building a classifier for apples, bananas and oranges. Suppose your classifier obtains a training set error of 0.5%, and a dev set error of 7%. Which of the following are promising things to try to improve your classifier? (Check all that apply.)	1/1 point
	Increase the regularization parameter lambda	
	✓ Correct	

Get more training data	
✓ Correct	
Use a bigger neural network	
∠ ⁿ Expand	
○ Correct	
Great, you got all the right answers.	
5. Which of the following are regularization techniques?	1/1 point
Gradient Checking.	
✓ Weight decay.	
✓ Correct	
Correct. Weight decay is a form of regularization. Dropout.	
 Correct Correct. Using dropout layers is a regularization technique. 	
Increase the number of layers of the network.	
∠ [™] Expand	
⊘ Correct	
Great, you got all the right answers.	
What happens when you increase the regularization hyperparameter lambda?	1/1
what happens when you increase the regularization hyperparameter lambda:	1/1 point
Gradient descent taking bigger steps with each iteration (proportional to lambda)	
Weights are pushed toward becoming smaller (closer to 0)	
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 Weights are pushed toward becoming smaller (closer to 0) Weights are pushed toward becoming bigger (further from 0) Doubling lambda should roughly result in doubling the weights ✓ Expand ✓ Correct It helps to reduce the variance of a model. ✓ correct Correct. The dropout is a regularization technique and thus helps to reduce the variance. 	1/1 point
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8.	Increasing the parameter keep_prob from (say) 0.5 to 0.6 will likely cause the following: (Check the two that apply)	1/1 point
	☐ Increasing the regularization effect	
	Reducing the regularization effect	
	✓ Correct	
	Causing the neural network to end up with a higher training set error	
	Causing the neural network to end up with a lower training set error	
	✓ Correct	
	∠ ⁿ Expand	
	 Correct Great, you got all the right answers. 	
9.	Which of the following actions increase the regularization of a model? (Check all that apply)	1/1 point
	Use Xavier initialization.	
	Decrease the value of keep_prob in dropout.	
	Correct Correct. When decreasing the keep_prob value, the probability that a node gets	
	discarded during training is higher, thus reducing the regularization effect. Increase the value of keep_prob in dropout.	
	Increase the value of the hyperparameter lambda.	
	✓ Correct	
	Correct. When increasing the hyperparameter lambda, we increase the effect of the L_2 penalization.	
	Decrease the value of the hyperparameter lambda.	
	∠ ⁿ Expand	
	Correct Great, you got all the right answers.	
10.	Why do we normalize the inputs x ?	0 / 1 point
	Normalization is another word for regularization—It helps to reduce variance	
	It makes the cost function faster to optimize	
	It makes the parameter initialization faster	
	It makes it easier to visualize the data	
	∠² Expand	
	⊗ Incorrect	